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THE CRISIS

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy

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February, 1960

COVER

Vallie Ferebee, 14, is the daughter of Mrs. Willie Mae Duncan of New York City. A student at the Benjamin Franklin High School #55 in the Bronx, Miss Ferebee plays the violin in the school orchestra. Her ambition is to go to college and then to become a social-service worker. —Cecil Layne Photo

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■ **A brilliant examination of the urban problems which have created the crisis of the modern city**

A Changing City—New Issues and New Relationships*

By James R. Dumpson

HUNDREDS of years from now, when historians look back at this century, I wonder what they will consider the most pressing issues of our time. With so many difficult questions competing for our attention, would it not be helpful if we could judge their priority from the vantage point of the future?

In my judgment, looking ahead as best we can, one of the problems most closely related to America's future well-being is the crisis of the modern city. The evidence may be seen in every major metropolis from Maine to California: neighborhood deterioration and decay, overcrowded schools, juvenile delinquency and crime, strangled traffic, the near collapse of commuter railroads, the cold war between city and suburb.

Intimately involved with this situation is the problem of intergroup tensions—the frictions that develop as different racial, ethnic, and religious groups rub elbows with one another.

I need hardly tell you that the gravest of tensions are found between whites and non-whites. The proportion of non-whites to whites in our big cities has been rising steadily, and so has the conflict between them. This condition is not going to improve by itself.

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* This article is based on an address delivered to the New York Chapter of The American Jewish Committee, November 8, 1959. JAMES R. DUMPSON is the Commissioner of Welfare of the City of New York.

Let me make one point clear at the outset. The accelerated movement of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, and other non-whites to the city is not responsible for today's woes, though many people seem to overlook this fact. The recent influx has simply served to intensify problems which existed back in the days when our large cities were almost entirely white. Seventy years ago "the shame of the cities" was a national catchword; as the immigrants of the 1890's began moving in, many older residents began moving out. That was when the so-called Yankee Protestants, having lost the City Halls to the Irish Catholics and their allies among the newer Americans, made the State Houses their fortress.

The difficulties have been mounting ever since. And the reason lies mainly in the fact that officials and citizens alike have neither planned for the future nor reacted to present needs with sufficient determination and vision.

TROUBLE COMPOUNDED BY NEW TRENDS

The results of neglect have been exacerbated by a number of present-day trends. First, America — like other parts of the world — has been experiencing a population boom. In 1930 our population was 123 million; in 1950 it was 150 million; in 1975 it is expected to reach 218 million.

Second, the mobility of our population is fantastically high: in any given year, one out of five families is on the go, and over 5 million persons move from one state to another. Ten per cent of the residents of every state are in-migrants. New York is typical in this respect. Between 1950 and 1957, those who moved *out* of the city equalled the population of Washington, D. C., while those who moved *in* equalled the population of Pittsburgh. During 1955, throughout the country, 20 per cent of all Americans moved, some across the street, some across the continent.

Furthermore, America is becoming increasingly urban. In 1920, half of the population lived in cities; by 1960, the ratio will be three quarters. More than a million acres of farmland are lost to the cities every year.

THE GREAT MIGRATION

Since World War II, more than one and one-half million Negroes have left southern agricultural areas for the industrial centers of the North and West. Migration from Puerto Rico has paralleled this trend —though in smaller numbers. Meanwhile, within the city itself, marked changes have taken place: as non-whites have moved into "the central city," great numbers of middle-class whites have moved out to the suburbs.

Non-whites now comprise 13 per cent of New Yorkers, compared with 6 per cent in 1940; 20 per cent of Chicagoans, compared with 8 per cent in 1940; and 14 per cent of the population of Los Angeles, compared with 6.5 per cent in 1940. Washington, D. C., has a Negro majority.

By 1970, Chicago is expected to be one-third Negro; Manhattan Island, 45 per cent Negro and Puerto Rican. By 1990, it is expected that in 10 of the 14 largest American cities, the

non-white population will range from one quarter to one half of the total.

In short, what we know as "the race problem" will soon have moved from the rural South to the urban North, unless we start planning for a solution now.

Let us consider for a moment why people move. When I review case records of so-called non-residents receiving public assistance in New York, it seems very clear that they come in search of a better life. They are responding to prospects of better employment; they are seeking better housing and better education for their children; they are joining friends and relatives who came before them. Not always so clearly expressed but nevertheless evident is their quest for freedom from intimidation, freedom to enjoy the God-given right to dignity and self-respect.

It is hardly a new motivation. It has impelled the migration of all peoples to America and within America. We shall commit a grave error if we attempt to block this movement, for we will have failed to face the underlying problems of the metropolis and the relations of people within it.

We are only beginning to recognize the psychological import of the mobility of the American people. The human causalties are found in the increasing number of "strangers" who experience rejection and hostility, the frequent transformation of family life and the need to live, or at least to work, in a world of bigness, confusion and impersonality. When people are hurt spiritually, serious social problems result.

United Press

JAMES R. DUMPSON, *first deputy welfare commissioner of the City of New York.*

PROBLEMS OUTSTRIP SOLUTIONS

It is a tragic fact that as our cities grow and their needs multiply, our capacity for dealing with them seems to diminish. New slums are born more rapidly than old ones are eliminated. New demands for health and welfare services far outweigh our ability to provide the wherewithal. The middle-class groups moving out to the suburbs were far less strain on our social and protective services, and far more productive as tax payers than the economically lower-class groups who replace them.

Even if all city residents were

absolutely homogeneous in race, religion and national origin, the exchange of higher-income groups for lower would create serious financial burdens. But of course the American people are not homogeneous, and our unresolved problems of intergroup relations make every issue all the more complicated.

Take, for example, the relocation headaches under slum clearance programs. A great majority of the slum dwellers are non-whites who resent what they regard as callous indifference on the part of upper-class white authorities. And even when slum clearance and relocation are intelligently administered, the resulting luxury housing, far beyond the economic reach of the displaced, can only signify in their eyes that they are not wanted.

I venture to suggest that similar hostility underlies the city-suburb conflict over bailing out the commuter railroads. The city dweller is not greatly moved by the plight of the commuter, whom he regards as too rich for philanthropy and too aloof for sympathy. Is it too far-fetched to imagine that this clash of class and geography is a clash with racial overtones, and that an increasingly colored city population resents what it regards as suburban lily-white exclusiveness?

Unfortunately, mighty little is being done to resolve these tensions. There is a notable absence of aggressive leadership in intergroup relations in our cities. So, instead of working for long-range improvements, we flounder from one crisis to another, hoping that makeshift measures will prevent catastrophe.

HOUSING AND EDUCATION

Our shortsightedness and neglect are particularly evident in housing and in education.

The shortage of housing, the slum character of most housing available to non-whites, and the hardening segregation patterns in new housing are creating explosive situations in many northern cities. Too often, programs for slum clearance, public housing and urban redevelopment intensify the very conditions they are designed to remedy. Slum clearance has increased overcrowding among the lowest income groups; low-cost public housing has often created new ghettos. The enforced concentration of the poor and the outcast can only breed trouble.

Middle-class non-whites who try to escape city slums quickly learn they are unwelcome in the white suburbs of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and other large cities. Unless they are willing to settle in segregated communities, their arrival is greeted either by flight of the white residents or by hostility and violence. We shall not eliminate intergroup tensions until we have wiped out the ghetto, be it racial, religious, economic or ethnic; urban or suburban.

In New York City, the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs ordinance, adopted in 1958 to outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of much private housing, is now in operation; but it is too early to judge its impact. It seems clear, however, that its ultimate effectiveness is hampered by the absence of a state-wide law. We can no longer deal with these issues

on a local basis. The right to secure housing without discrimination reaches beyond a single city. It demands state and possibly federal action.

Nor is housing a self-contained issue. Segregated neighborhoods quite naturally have segregated schools. Bad neighborhoods in the depressed enclaves of the central cities quite naturally have bad schools — antiquated, hazardous and overcrowded. Children in these schools are deprived of the equal educational opportunities that are their due.

The demand for integrated classes and better educational facilities for non-white children is snowballing in large cities. In New York, the Board of Education's attempt to improve school conditions through integration brought public protests in the affected white areas. In Chicago, the Board of Education has undertaken to rezone school districts. Demands for integration have been made on the public schools in San Francisco. In many other cities, tensions over segregated schools are smoldering beneath the surface.

But here, too, in most cases, we see the absence of a clear-cut social policy, designed consciously and deliberately to insure the rights of all youngsters. Even in New York, some of us are not really certain we are committed to a non-segregated school system. True, we initiate moves that may lead to integration. But the objective is utilization of space and increased educational opportunity—not integration per se.

An integrated school system, full utilization of available space and assurance of full educational opportunity for all children are supportable—indeed inseparable—goals. Segregation in our schools must be eliminated if we are to prevent further deterioration of intergroup relations.

MINORITY MILITANCY

Pious statements about the right of all Americans to an equal chance and the nobility of labor are not enough to assure adequate living standards, nor to remove the social disabilities suffered by Negroes and Puerto Ricans in our country, nor to stem their impatience and resentment. In the absence of tangible action by the larger community, these groups will seek their own remedies. Regardless of how understandingly we view the economic boycotts and "buy black" movements, we must note with alarm the economic and social ferment that underlies them. The hospital strike in New York City is a similar example of deep-seated economic and racial grievances giving rise to collective action.

In our great cities, immigrants from many lands learned American ways and the occupational and social skills needed for admission to the American middle class. Gradually, as they, or their children, became assimilated into the life of the community, the prejudices against "greenhorns," "bohunks," and "micks," were overcome. The non-white migrant also learns urban skills and yearns for middle-class status. But his color is an added, and thus far unsurmountable, barrier. Color, unlike cultural difference, does not disappear.

Many Negroes have concluded

that the best way to contend with discrimination is through organized group effort—political parties, trade unions, churches and other voluntary organizations. The National Negro Council, organized to advance Negro interests in the labor movement, now claims to represent 1,500,000 members. Negro councils are being formed in many cities. The Dallas Negro Council for United Action declared recently—and it was no idle boast — that its members command "a buying power of $110 million and a voting power of 63,000."

As recently as a decade ago, Negro churches were timid about speaking up for civil rights; most of the voluntary organizations were led by white supporters. Today the Negro clergy are outspoken in their bid for social justice, and voluntary social action organizations are led almost exclusively by able Negroes with ambitious programs.

In the large cities, where political aggressiveness is most evident, the Negro vote is almost wholly at the service of leaders who demonstrate their willingness to support Negro advancement. Moreover, the Negro's political awareness is extending beyond the borders of America. Between Harlem and the new Negro republics south of the Sahara there is developing a mutuality which is also beginning to include the Moslem world. This, too, will increase the political leverage of Negro leaders in the United States.

The new self-assurance of American Negroes and their impatience with delays in the fulfilment of America's promise are justifiable; but these attitudes portend more rather than less intergroup tension in our cities, and herein lies a matter for deep concern and intelligent, skillful action.

WELFARE PROBLEM IN NEW YORK

To a public welfare administrator, the crisis of the American metropolis has particular meaning. It is vividly reflected in the high dependency rate among Negroes and Puerto Ricans at a time when other groups are enjoying relatively high prosperity. Negroes represent 13 per cent of New York City's population and 45 per cent of its assistance rolls. Puerto Ricans represent 8 per cent of the city's population and 30 per cent of its assistance rolls.

To be sure, dependency is not a group characteristic; and these statistics, taken out of their proper social and economic setting, have been used to support all kinds of anti-minority group charges. I shall assume that no elaboration of the meaningful context is necessary here. The statistics are pertinent because they indicate the intergroup component of several grave problems in welfare administration, especially the recurring question of eligibility requirements for assistance, and the social issues involved in our Aid to Dependent Children program. In my judgment, these are two of the most crucial problems facing public welfare today.

It has been suggested that since many of the people receiving assistance are recent newcomers to the city—chiefly Negroes from the South and Puerto Ricans from the Island —it might be desirable to set up

residence requirements for assistance and to deny our welfare services to those who have been in our city less than a certain length of time.

Now, I have no doubt that many of those who favor residence requirements are genuinely seeking to reduce welfare costs. But I submit that the best way to do this is to identify and remove the causes of dependency. To those who, consciously or otherwise, desire to retard any group of citizens in their search for a better life, it should be recalled that *every* American, whatever his color, race, or religion may be, is entitled to live where he chooses without fear of surrendering any of his rights as a citizen. Public assistance, based on need, is a right. It must not be abridged for regional expedience. Need, and need alone, must remain the criterion.

The conflict between minority and majority becomes evident again in the criticism levelled at Aid to Dependent Children. This is the one program in our social welfare structure with the greatest potential for strengthening family life. Over two million children in the United States are directly served by ADC. Yet this program is subjected to consistent and violent attack.

There is no doubt that ADC has weaknesses which need correction. But it is not the weaknesses that are under attack; it is the fact that ADC serves a large number of out-of-wedlock children—about 20 per cent of the two million receiving aid in communities large and small. The ratio is understandably higher in big cities, rising to 41 per cent in New York. Here again, the minority group representation in the caseload is alarming: 45 per cent, Negro; 30 per cent, Puerto Rican.

Without a doubt, these data are just cause for serious concern and call for immediate remedial actions. But when the community criticizes these aspects of the ADC program, it is criticizing itself. The ADC program reflects the social pathology of the entire community, just as attacks on the program reflect community prejudices.

Indeed, whether in examining eligibility for public assistance or for other welfare services, we find a strong tendency to associate objectionable behavior with minority groups. "Moral indignation toward behavior," states Dean Wayne Vasey, "lends respectability to bias."

Restrictive and punitive legislation in public welfare most frequently results from the public's low opinion of groups receiving public funds. A vital program of public assistance will not gain support if the public strongly disapproves of the beneficiaries. Thus, social welfare in general, and public welfare in particular, have more than a casual interest in the state of intergroup relations in the community.

NO TIME FOR GRADUALISM

Certainly the problems which underlie the crisis of the cities are beyond the scope of any single organization. Governmental leadership may well be required to speed solutions. Discrimination in education, housing, and employment; negative imagery and stereotypes of racial, religious and national-origin groups: these issues threaten the

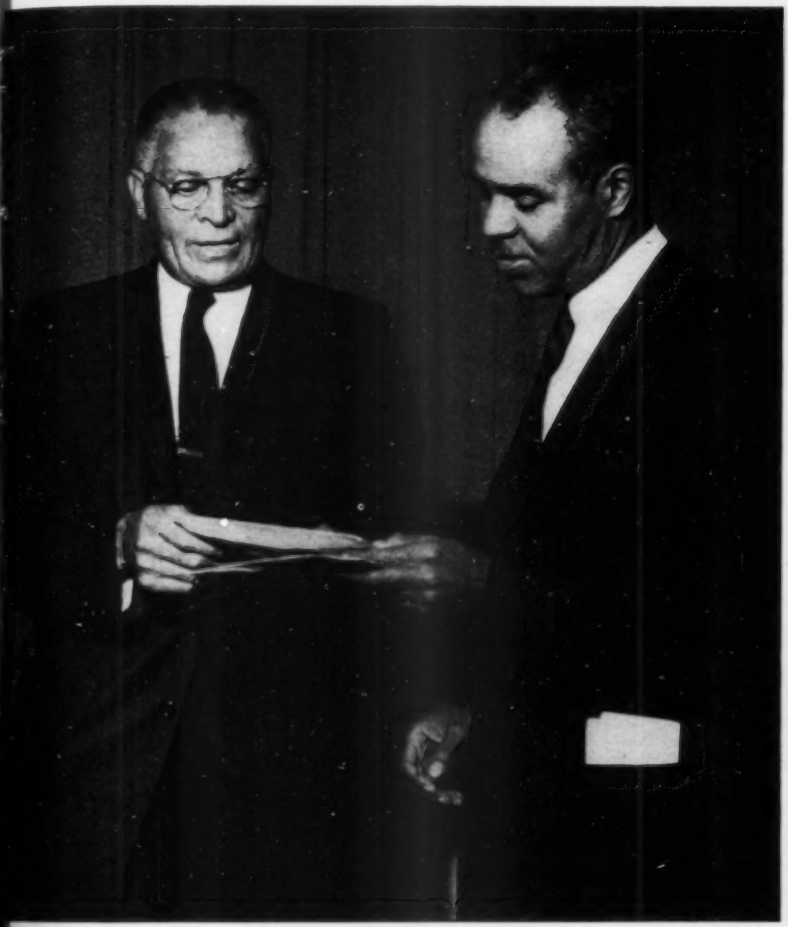
welfare and safety of all.

In my judgment it is folly to rely on gradualism. People are no longer satisfied with bit-by-bit assurance of human rights. We can no longer separate *fair* employment from *full* employment, *fair* housing from *full* housing, *fair* education from *full* education. Intergroup relations organizations and social welfare agencies, no less than government itself, must re-examine their programs and expand their activities to fulfill democracy's promise of full opportunity to all.

Not only may the stability and prosperity of our cities depend on these efforts, but indeed the continued leadership of the American way of life.

Cecil Layne

MOTHERS ALWAYS PAY—*Amelia Pritchard, president of the Mother's Club of New York Metropolitan chapter of Jack and Jill Club of America, presents final payment on NAACP life membership to Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. This chapter has raised more than $2,100 for the NAACP through various activities.*



Addison

REV. J. ARTHUR YOUNGER, JR., *pastor of the St. Memorial Baptist Church, Bryn Mawr, Pa., pays his church's $500 NAACP life membershpi to Roy Wilkins (R) at a musical mass meeting sponsored by the local branch.*

President Frederick Johnson of Boys of Yesteryear, Inc., receives his club's NAACP life membership plaque from Mrs. Dorothy DeLisser, NAACP representative.

Cleveland, Ohio, branch secretary James Taylor receives payment on NAACP life membership from Lemuel Boydston (L) of Post #94 of the American Legion.

Melvin Stone (L), secretary of the Tampa, Fla., Barbers Union presents a check to Atty. John Culbertson as a payment on the union's NAACP life membership.

David Lane (C), Brooklyn, N. Y., funeral director, receives his NAACP life membership plaque from President Warren Burns of the Brooklyn branch. Branch vice-president Winston Craig stands at left.

Rev. M. H. Ribbins (2nd from L), pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., makes the second $100 payment on his church's NAACP life membership to local branch president James Mapp (R). Church treasurer Dr. J. Bynes (L) and church officer Grady Harris (2nd from R) look on.

Bishop James T. Roberts (C) of New York's Liberal Catholic Church receives his life membership plaque from Judge Hubert Delany of the NAACP national board.

"THE BERRYS"—*Theodore Newton Berry, 4-year-old son of Attorney and Mrs. T. M. Berry of Cincinnati, Ohio, is happy to receive his junior NAACP life membership plaque from his Dad, who is already an NAACP life member as well as a member of the Association's national board. Young Teddy is the first junior life member in the Cincinnati branch.*

■ The speaker says that militancy is the lifeblood of the NAACP

Is This Worth Fighting For?*

By Benjamin H. Wright

I AM happy to join with you in honoring one of your finest citizens about whom you've heard a little tonight. I'm sure you would agree we never could say enough about him and the far-too-few others like him in this "lack-of-leadership" day and time. Even though this occasion fills me with joy, verbal tributes to Reverend Taylor at the moment is not my purpose. I'm not here to lend comfort to anyone, since that frequently results in complacency and inaction. Patting ourselves on the back is far too high-priced an indulgence during a time when there is indeed enough outrageous white-washing of the facts about the current state of our American way of life.

To give you a bit of background, I was greatly disheartened during a meeting similar to this about a year ago. At that time, one of our Negro leaders stood up from the dais and stated that he was proud that the organization with which he was associated "was not a militant organization".

Having just moved to Englewood, I wondered whether or not this was the type of leadership we had in this otherwise ideal community. However, after working with many of you. I learned quickly that this type of amorphus being neither characterized the organization nor many of the people of Englewood like Reverend Taylor and others of you who have displayed positive and progressive leadership.

With my feet flat on the ground, I honestly describe this type of person as someone with less conscience than I possess, because no one—

*An address by Benjamin Wright of the editorial staff of *Ebony* at the Bergen, N. J., branch testimonial dinner for retiring president Walter S. Taylor, December 3, 1959.

even in this brain-washed day when there seems to be a premium on feeble-mindedness, do-nothingism and for-heaven's-sake-don't-change-things times — no one, in the face of all the existent injustices (some self-inflicted), could stand here and state with pride that the NAACP—that we—are not a militant organization!

Ladies and gentlemen, it actually has been close to 100 years since the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet, there are still over two million Negro youngsters who are denied the right to attend decent integrated schools where they can be properly educated and trained to take their rightful place as responsible and fully productive citizens in our American society and economy. Is this worth fighting for?

SUFFRAGE DENIED

For approximately four million Negroes in one section of the United States there still is no franchise. In that same section of the country, not only is the electorate in the hands of a few, but it also is in the hands of a few who themselves—many as hate-mongers and all but a handful bitter foes of our American system—are generally poorly educated and certainly poorly indoctrinated.

The founders of this great nation fought and gave their lives against such tyranny many years ago. Can we in this modern day and age answer to these dedicated establishers of our nation by saying that "we are not a militant organization?"

Two weeks ago at the Urban League Equal Opportunity Day Dinner, I heard Lee Bristol and George Meany give reports on the flagrant and widespread inequities and injustices in the fields of labor and housing. The speakers also stated that the strong and increasingly militant action being taken in these fields today is still too weak and far behind any decent or acceptable schedule. We need not go as far as a dinner table at the Waldorf Astoria to be reminded of these blatant facts. Right here in Bergen county, discrimination in employment and housing is nearly as widespread in some instances as it is in Mississippi and Alabama. As professors of the American way of life, can any of us leave here tonight feeling good because he, personally, is not a militant fighter against this type of gross discrimination?

Our federal laws in the field of civil rights long have needed tightening not only for the protection of Negroes, but also for the protection of every American citizen. Our system for appointing (our) judges needs to be reviewed. And we need not move as far away as Alabama or Mississippi to be aware of needed reforms. Under our present system of patronage and patent lack of competent justice, only one qualified Negro has been appointed to the federal bench within the continental United States.

NEGRO JUDGES NEEDED

We don't need or want laws that will give any citizen more than is guaranteed under the Constitution, but we certainly demand that no citizen receives less. Neither do we want nor can we afford judges who let Negroes off for rape and murder

of their congeners while prosecuting them to the full extent for the same crimes committed on others. We certainly cannot afford judges who "indulge" us — and I use indulge in quotes — who "indulge" us by letting Negroes off for selling illegal whisky, keeping Negro spots open all night and permitting gambling to run rampant. These hypocrasies not only tend to make a mockery of our judicial system, but this chicanery also makes "open-eyed fools" of us.

Negroes are not the only members of minority — or majority — groups who suffer under conditions of hypocrisy. The Order of Italian Sons and Daughters of America recently took out a full-page advertisement in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* protesting the revival of Mafia stories.

Representatives of Italian and Catholic groups are *mightily militant*. They—none of them—do not have to identify themselves with their minority group. They can simply get *lost in the crowd* and never be pinpointed by their physical appearance. Every Negro in this audience tonight is adult enough to know that for the majority of us no amount of silky straighteners or bleaching creams will change our identity so we can get "lost in the crowd". And—sad to even have to say—a bushel full of bandanas can't hide our identity. So, we Negroes who have no choice but to remain fully identifiable and — in that sense — permanently set apart, how can we afford to be less than *mightily* militant?

This does not mean that *any* person in the audience can take comfort. Almost three-fourths of the world is comprised of colored people.

African and Asian nations — all of whom are colored — are winning independence and gaining in stature every day. It is the Negro, today; but who, tomorrow?

We all know that one hundred years is far too long to have put our leadership in the hands of spineless Negro leaders and other pseudo-"good-doers" who continue to advocate "wait and see", "let's change the hearts of men." For those who agree, I'm sure we would say "let *them* have it." We need more militant leaders like Roy Wilkins and A. Phillip Randolph on the national scene — more leaders and good citizens on the local level like the Taylors, Glasco's, Browns, Ledbetters, Standards, Bears and others of you in the audience who not only pay your "real-estate" tax, but who also pay your "social" tax *by meeting your civic responsibility*. All of us can't go to Alabama and Mississippi to fight these battles, but there are ways in which all of us can help the NAACP and its essential Legal Defense Fund, and at the same time pay a large part of our "social" tax.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you, "Is your full freedom worth one-half of one per cent?" The NAACP has long fought and is still fighting *militantly* against all the deterrents to our realization of a true american American.

Tonight, I am indeed happy to be here in a House of God with everyone of you paying honor to Reverend Walter Taylor, a man of God who in the name and tradition of Jesus Christ has displayed *militant* leadership in the cause of truth.

Malcolm Poindexter

OFFICERS *Walter E. Bantom, Jr. (L), president, and Joseph Sinar, business manager, of The Cousins Business Men's Association of Philadelphia, Pa., sign a $100 check for their club's third payment on its NAACP life membership.*

In the Community With Florence Lucas

ONE of the most effective community leaders in South Jamaica, New York, is Miss Florence V. Lucas, lawyer, NAACP leader, politician, and songwriter. In 1940 she became the first Queens Negro woman to be admitted to the bar. A few years later she was the first Negro woman attorney to be court-assigned to a murder case. In 1957 the Republican party nominated her, which was another first, for the City Council.

Miss Lucas was born in Manhattan and first attended Public School No. 50 after her family moved to Queens. She graduated from the John Adams High School in Ozone Park, Hunter College in Manhattan, and the Brooklyn Law School. She was admitted to the bar in 1940, and a year later she became an enforcement attorney for the Office of Price Administration. She held this job until she entered private law practice in Jamaica in 1946.

She was elected secretary of the Queens Women's Bar Association in 1952 and 1953, and she has served as a volunteer attorney in youth courts and for several churches.

FLORENCE V. LUCAS

One of her closest affiliations has been with the NAACP. She has been president of the Jamaica branch since 1953, and a director of the NAACP State Conference and a state membership chairman since

1957. Under her leadership the Jamaica branch has grown from 391 members in 1953 to 3,600 in 1959.

She is also director in the Samuel Huntington Community Center in South Jamaica and the Queens branch of the National Council of Christians and Jews.

She entered politics as a Republican in 1952, and since 1956 she has been a director of the eleventh assembly district Republican Club as well as secretary of the GOP County Committee since 1957.

Miss Lucas has also held office in the Republican Business and Professional Women of Queens, and has been affiliated with the National Council of Negro Women, the Urban League, and the Merrick Community Center.

She has also worked with the annual fund campaigns for polio, the Salvation Army, and the Lighthouse.

For more than twenty-five years Miss Lucas has been a Sunday School teacher at Brooks Memorial Methodist Church, South Jamaica, where she founded and has directed a girls-choir.

Demonstrating even wider talents, she wrote an original choral work, "Two Songs of Freedom," with Mrs. Arlein Ford Straw, which was first presented at her church last February 14 and then repeated in April at the Youth March for Integration in Washington, D. C.

Among her many rewards have been the National Council for Negro Women's Certificate of Merit, a Community Service Award in 1957 from the Negro Business and Professional Women, the Finer Womanhood Award from Delta Beta Zeta Sorority, and a Scroll of Honor from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

In 1959 the National Council of Negro Women gave her a Distinguished Service Award in the field of "youth conservation."

Miss Lucas, who is divorced and lives with her 16-year-old son, has shown through the years that youth work is closest to her heart. And it is a field in which she is constantly expanding her interests, as evidenced by a new piece of "homework" she will soon start.

On January 9, she and a group of helpers, held the first of a series of Saturday cultural study classes as orientation for 7th graders just entering Junior High School No. 142, South Jamaica.

Community leaders in South and Central Queens will give Miss Lucas a testimonial dinner on March 13 at the Valley Stream Park Inn.

Due to Mr. Spingarn's absence from the country when we went to press in January, his annual feature, "Books by Negro Authors in 1959," will appear in the March issue.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley's "Background and Achievement for Negro-Americans, originally scheduled for the February issue, will also appear in the March *Crisis*.

ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, *Philadelphia, Pa., and its pastor, the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan.*

Churches in the Civil-Rights Fight

THE Zion Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of which the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan is minister, is one of the nation's outstanding church supporters of the NAACP and its civil-rights program.

This church's program is a typical

example of functional religion in action. For its dedicated pastor has made social action the center of an effective minority.

In 1959 Zion Baptist Church enlisted eight hundred NAACP memberships out of its own congregation. And within a four-year period the congregation has contributed in excess of seven thousand dollars to the Association through NAACP memberships.

The church's 37-year-old minister is a graduate of West Virginia State College and the Union Theological Seminary, New York. In 1955 he was voted one of the ten outstanding young men in America by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce because of his work in combatting juvenile delinquency. And it was through his efforts that the Philadelphia Committee Against Juvenile Delinquency and its causes was organized.

His church's Experiment in International Living has brought groups from Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland to live with its parishioners.

Other church activities include a day-care center, a community center for adult and youth activities, a remedial reading program, athletic teams, choral groups and a family counseling service. Rev. Sullivan recently learned the sign language in order that he might carry his ministry to the deaf.

Rev. Sullivan says: "Since my college days, the NAACP has been one of my chief interests."

This concern for civil rights, this commitment to social action, and an energetic effort to meet community needs no doubt accounts for the fact that the church has grown in membership, since 1950, from 600 to 2,800.

We salute Zion Baptist Church as one of the outstanding churches in the struggle for full freedom.

Officers and members of the Monday Club (Philadelphia) make a $100 initial payment on the club's NAACP life membership through club president Mrs. Mary Dupree. She hands the check to Charles Shorter, executive secretary of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch.

Looking and Listening . . .

THE PCGC's REPORT

A HIGHLIGHT of the report of the President's Committee on Government Contracts is a statement of the Committee's intention to concentrate its efforts on the integration of Negroes into the white-collar job category, where the greatest increases in employment are expected during the coming decade.

The report, submitted to President Eisenhower by Vice-President Nixon, committee chairman, cited Department of Labor projections for the 1960's to point up serious problems which will confront Negroes during that period in their efforts to compete for employment with the white labor force.

"Our labor force will probably expand from 73.6 million workers to 86.1 million in the next decade," the report states. "In this net addition of 13.5 million workers, the major proportion will consist of young workers, under 24 years, and older workers, over 45. A small component of this increase, actually fewer than a million, will fall into what statisticians call the prime working group, those in the age group 25-44. This primary working group is the one which has had the most training and possesses most of the skills we need.

"Since we will have to depend upon very young as well as older workers, the problems of vocational guidance, of training and retraining are of paramount importance.

RAWSON WOOD, *newly elected president of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York. A New York industrialist, Mr. Wood succeeds Guichard Parris.*

"Our non-white population increased more rapidly between 1940 and 1950 than our white population. The former increased 22 per cent; the latter 14 per cent. Census estimates on the composition of our labor force in 1958 show a very high proportion of Negro men under 20 and over 45. Further, Negro women of all ages have a higher rate of participation in the labor force. If these trends continue, there will clearly be a substantial increase in our non-white labor force. This in-

crease will be concentrated in the younger and older Negro worker groups, both male and female.

"Employers who will still be looking for male, white, under age 45 workers will be in trouble in the next decade. These sought-for types of workers simply will not be available in the numbers required."

Continuing on this theme, the Committee report states that anticipated changes in the composition of the labor force pose special problems for Negroes which will underscore the importance of education and training.

INTERRACIAL COUNCILS

THE thirty-nine Catholic Interracial Councils across the nation have established a central organization with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, to increase the effectiveness of their work.

The new organization set up by the autonomous units is called the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. It grew from plans made at the first national meeting of the thirty-nine groups in August, 1958.

The permanent conference is intended to serve as a clearing house and channel of communication, to provide materials for local groups, and to foster growth of new councils.

Chairman is Dr. John J. O'Connor, professor in the Georgetown University Graduate school, Washington, D. C. Father John LaFarge, S. J., is honorary national chaplain, and Matthew Ahmann, assistant director of the Chicago Interracial Council, will be executive director.

The interracial councils were begun to spread the doctrine of the spiritual dignity of the human person, and to apply this to race relations. The councils will hold their second national meeting in August, 1960 in St. Louis.

S. A. TREASON TRIAL

A WRITER cannot write freely in South Africa, says Alan Paton, in the January issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

The author, one of South Africa's undaunted liberal voices, points out this handicap as he reports for the magazine on the "South African Treason Trial," now three years old.

Mr. Paton states that a writer like himself, "must confine himself to a reporting of facts about the trial and may not scoff at it or insinuate that the government's real purpose is to cripple some of its stoutest opponents; he may not discuss the guilt or innocence of the accused or reflect on the intergrity of the court."

The preparatory examination of the trial lasted fourteen months; it has been broken into several trials. Originally one hundred and fifty-six persons were charged, now thirty are left. All these persons have suffered great hardships; many have lost employment.

The prosecution alleged that the accused were active in the so-called Liberation movement, that they had a joint organization, that they "propagated and preached the Marxist-Leninist account of society and State"; that they called a Congress of the People at Kliptown and drew up a Freedom Charter, which was

CARL L. WESCHCKE *of St. Paul, Minnesota, is co-chairman of the 1960 NAACP National Convention which will be held in St. Paul, June 20-26. Mr. Weschcke, who is a member of one of Minnesota's old pioneer families, is also president of the Minnesota State Conference of NAACP Branches.*

DONALD LEWIS, *first vice-president of the St. Paul, Minn., branch is also co-chairman of the 1960 NAACP convention.*

a step toward the establishment of a communist state.

However, the defense repudiated the charge of Communism. It would endeavor to show, it said, that "what is on trial here are not just one hundred and fifty-six individuals but the ideas which they and thousands of others in our land have openly espoused and expressed."

No one knows what the trial has cost, he reports. The Treason Trial Defense Fund, of which Mr. Paton is a trustee, has so far collected a sum of over $260,000, and of this a sum of $170,000 has been spent on legal defense alone.

"Although the Defense Fund is an officially registered welfare fund, it would require considerable moral courage to collect for it in many towns and villages of South Africa. Fear of giving to the fund is to be found in all racial groups of the nation."

"The real issues at stake," Mr. Paton declares, "are whether the democratic right to protest is to be defended and whether the door is to be kept open for betterment and change. If it is not, then apartheid will one day be destroyed in a welter of blood and violence."

GEORGE PADMORE

RUSSELL Warren Howe limns his friend, the late George Padmore (who died on September 23, 1959), in the December, 1959, issue of *Encounter*. Here are excerpts from the portrait:

Malcolm Nurse, later known as George Padmore, was born fifty-six years ago in Trindidad, in the bad old days, when the pukka sahibs had far too much, the Indian traders had most of the rest, and the Afro-Caribbeans had little but humiliation. Padmore was tall, slim and good-looking; he had Caucasian features but, by Caribbean standards, he ranked as 'dark.' (In Africa, he ranked as 'brown.')

Young Malcolm was the son of a Government biologist who believed in 'keeping one's place,' 'showing white folks respect' and thus getting one's annual increments, one's regular promotions, one's superannuation and, if you were lucky, a minor New Year's Honors award upon retirement. The son revolted completely against the father's accommodation attitudes, and showed every sign of being headed for

trouble in the tight little world of Port-of-Spain. Mr. Nurse, senior, thought the best place for Malcolm to learn to come to terms with the racial situation would be the American Deep South. . . .

Out of the prejudiced but unviolent, theoretically egalitarian atmosphere of Trinidad, Nurse was pitched into Fisk University. In Tennessee, he found that survival might at any moment depend on 'giving respect.' This experience which had shaken West Africans and West Indians before, and has shaken many more since, reacted on Malcolm exactly the opposite way from the one his father intended. Instead of returning to Trinidad to work, Nurse went to New York, joined the Communist Party — then an organisation which appeared to be serious about putting a total end to racial discrimination—and was the first Negro graduate of the party's Workers' School. He was given a salaried party job, and changed his name to George Padmore.

The thing most often said of George in his last years was that he was a 'race animal, not a political animal.' As with Nkrumah himself, the embers of irritation at (in Nkrumah's case, religious preoccupation with) the injustices of prejudice were fanned into the fire of revolutionary ardor by his experiences in the United States. Unlike Nkrumah, he was unable to accept or find satisfaction in the friendly racelessness of modern Ghana, since race conflict long ago became, and always remained, his *raison de vivre*. . . .

Padmore was almost as much an institution as a man. His tall, handsome looks had become a trifle off-putting with the years. The thin lips, the hard stare, had grown more severe with time. I had always, until recently, felt George resembled a magistrate of the Victorian type, in the days when the Bench could and did have miscreants flogged, and when the lecture from the magistrate could sting almost as sharply as the whip itself. But recently a West African leader referred to Padmore as 'the Headmaster,' and this is perhaps the best simile.

MARTINICAN UNREST

CHRISTIAN Crabot, former teacher in the lycée Victor-Schoelcher, Fort-de-France, says unemployment, racism, and excessive centralization are responsible for the present unrest in Martinique. Writing in *Le Monde* (December 29, 1959), he explains:

Present troubles in Martinique, contrary to the impression in certain quarters, have not been cooked up by nationalist and communist agitators and troublemakers. And the sending of security forces to the island will surely not end this long-standing and deep-seated crisis. Actually, the problem has been growing ever since 1946, the date of assimilation; that is, the year when the island was transformed from a colony into an overseas department. There are two aspects to the problem: one is economic and social; the other, psychological.

Martinique has about 300,000 people living on an area of 425 square miles and with a population density of more than 500 inhabitants per square mile of arable land. The island's resources are strictly agricultural, the chief crops being bananas and sugar cane. . . .

This already large population is growing rapidly, with a three per cent annual increase. . . . And the island suffers from under-employment as well as unemployment. Most work is seasonal, with the banana plantations being an exception. The professional classes—doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc. —emigrate to France while the masses try to join the French Army. . . .

Departmentalization has increased the

number of continental Frenchmen on the island—there are now about 5,000. And many of these newcomers are refugees from Tunisia and Morocco who have brought their racist attitudes with them. . . .

As part of the highly centralized French system of control, Martinique's needs are decided by people in Paris, thousands of miles away. Martinique feels neglected and forgotten because her problems are regarded as secondary to the more important problems of the French Union. . . .

REVEREND FORD GIBSON, *president of the Indiana State Conference of NAACP Branches and former president of the Indianapolis branch, presents Attorney Henry J. Richardson, Jr. (R) a bronze plaque from the Indianapolis branch for outstanding work as life membership chairman for Indiana. Attorney Richardson personally secured fifty-four life memberships for a gross of $27,500 for the NAACP.*

Cecil Layne

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER, *housing consultant and former New York State Rent Administrator, is the new chairman of the NAACP board of directors. Dr. Weaver was elected at the board's annual meeting on January 4 to succeed retiring chairman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who was elected chairman emeritus.*

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Editorials

MISSISSIPPI GRAND JURY

IT is an extraordinary state of affairs when a federal grand jury, sitting in Biloxi, Mississippi, refuses to indict any suspect in the kidnap-lynching of Mack Charles Parker. This is but a louder call for civil-rights legislation. Only a Deep South state like Mississippi would allow murderers to go free, in face of the FBI investigation-report that named the killers, without any attempt at punishment. Americans must face the fact that certain parts of Mississippi are so dominated by its uncivilized elements that the State cannot punish murder. We must not forget that last year the Pearl River County grand jury also refused to return a true bill in the Parker murder. What shall the nation do in such a case? Sit still? No. We must see to it that the strong hand of the federal government, through an effective civil-rights bill, falls upon communities which will not punish mob murder.

WHITE HOUSE YOUTH CONFERENCE

EXECUTIVE Secretary Roy Wilkins rightly calls public attention, through a letter sent to Ephraim R. Gomberg, executive director of the conference, that the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, unless it revises its program, "will stultify itself" if it does not boldly face the issue of public school integration.

If the program is followed the integration problem will be dealt with, says Mr. Wilkins, "only in the most oblique fashion."

He continues:

> . . . Even if the topics be thoroughly discussed in the six workgroups handling 'Children and Youth of Minority Groups,' the organizational structure of the conference is such that at best a sliver of a recommendation may wind up in the final document.
>
> It should be made plain to all forum and workgroup leaders that discussion of the Negro angle must not be barred from their groups as something which is programmed for and confined to the six workshops with a total scheduled attendance of less than 200 out of several thousand delegates expected.

Discussion of the educational problems of Negro youth in relation to public-school integration needs searching and honest thought, not evasion. For the future of Negro youth is inextricably linked with adequate educational facilities; adequate facilities mean unsegregated facilities. In fact, the chart book of the conference points out that "in time, the person with very little education may be unable to support himself at all," because there will be a decline in the demand for unskilled workers. In view of this prediction, and the inference seems sound, widespread, integrated education is a must for Negro children.

FILMS AND BIGOTRY

ERIC JOHNSTON'S statement before the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations that American films have had a great and growing influence" for understanding minorities and "keeping down senseless and shabby bigotry" is hardly true so far as Negroes are concerned. For years the Hollywood Negro has been a humorous, lazy, lying, dialect buffoon; even when he appears in pictures today the treatment is often not much better. One would never learn from current movies that the Negro's economic, educational, political, and cultural status has risen immensely during the last fifteen years.

Hollywood still portrays character clichés and distasteful Negro stereotypes. Of course, *Night of the Quarter Moon*, *Island in the Sun*, or *Kings Go Forth*, for example, are supposed to be improvements over the *Birth of a Nation*, *Gone With the Wind*, or *Tales of Manhattan*. But are they? Whereas the pattern of ridicule is not blatant as in the last three movies mentioned, the racial slander, though subtle, is still there. Imagine a love story without love scenes, yet that is exactly what happens in *Island in the Sun* because the love affair is interracial, a Negro man and a white woman. In *Night of the Quarter Moon*, which involves another love affair, the woman is not "Negro," but one-quarter Portuguese-Angolan, whatever that means.

Hollywood and the Motion Picture Association, of which Mr. Johnson is president, can give more than lip service to the democratic idea if they will bring the Negro into focus in their pictures. Movies are great mind conditioners and they can, if there is straightforward, depiction of Negro life as it is actually lived, accelerate the integration of the Negro into American life. In order to do this, however, Hollywood must avoid the libelous treacle which it now releases.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA

THERE are, to use Basil Davidson's phrase, still "two squalid zones of silence on the map of a changing Africa"—Angola and Mozambique. Although Portugal is the third largest holder of real estate in Africa, there has been very little criticism of Portuguese colonialism despite its ineptitude and greed.

Many people, it seems, imagine that Portugal's African colonies are well run and the natives well treated because of absence of anything resembling the *apartheid* of the Union of South Africa. Actually, the African as a worker, regardless of what he is called—*contratado*, *liberto*, or *voluntario*—is little better than a slave.

So far Portugal's African territories have not been touched by nationalism. Enjoying their isolation from the realities of anti-colonialism, Portuguese officials seem to have lulled themselves into the comfortable belief that "it can't happen here."

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

ANNUAL MEETING

"THE judgement of great numbers of Negro voters next November undoubtedly will rest on what the Republican and Democratic parties do, or fail to do, on civil rights legislation, with special emphasis upon protecting the right to vote and upon school desegregation."

This political reaction was forecast by Roy Wilkins at the NAACP's fiftieth annual meeting in New York City.

Mr. Wilkins' report reviewed trends and developments in race relations and civil rights in the United States during the ten-year period of the 1950s.

"The overriding issue during the decade," he asserted, "was desegregation of public education. The ruling of the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional marked a turning point in the long struggle of Negro Americans to overturn the iniquitous 'separate but equal' doctrine."

The decade opened, he recalled, with NAACP-initiated Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization which brought nearly 4,500 delegates to Washington representing 60 national organizations in January, 1950.

The civil rights legislation they sought, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, failed of enactment "as did all civil rights bills until the 1957 version; but the issue became—and has remained—a dominant one in the party politics of the nation."

Again, as ten years ago, he said, "a civil rights bill is before the Congress and no party can afford to ignore the issue. No candidate who hopes for nomination can ignore the issue. A significant index of the importance attained by this question during the past decade may be found in the effort of his supporters to paint a Texas senator-candidate as a deviate from the traditional southern position on civil rights."

Mr. Wilkins also expressed concern that Washington reports indicated disinterest on the part of President Eisenhower in the proposal to appoint federal registrars to protect southern Negroes' right to vote. It was reported that the President was standing pat on the Administration's 1959 civil rights program. Surely, Mr. Wilkins said, the President cannot feel that efforts to assure American citizens of the right to vote are too radical.

Other highlights of the decade cited by Mr. Wilkins included the growing strength and flexibility of the Negro vote; the 1950 Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negroes from tax-supported universities; the courage of southern Negroes in pursuit of civil rights despite intimidations,

Cecil Layne

TOP MEN AGREE—*Newly-elected NAACP board chairman, Dr. Robert C. Weaver (L), is congratulated by NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins.*

threats and reprisals; and the persistence of the lynching evil in the State of Mississippi.

BRANCH DEPARTMENT

THE Association membership showed a 9.5 per cent rise during 1959 despite widespread recession, the steel strike, and the constant intimidation of southern branches. Director of branches Gloster B. Current reported a total NAACP membership, as of December 15, of 334,000.

He pointed out that the comparable membership figure for this time in 1958 was 305,518. He estimated that an additional 16,000 members are yet to be reported as having joined during 1959.

Mr. Current stressed that NAACP membership setbacks were encountered due to "the renewal of injunction proceedings in Louisiana, and the integration struggle in such states as Arkansas and Texas.

"In addition" he continued "many other communities were affected by the steel strike which reached its peak during membership drives in some of the larger cities such as Baltimore and Cleveland," he said.

"As in past years, the major portion of the Association's membership came from the large cities.

NAACP COUNSEL

DESPITE pupil placement laws and other devices to retard school desegregation in the Deep South, "we have suffered no serious setback in the struggle for equal rights and equal justice," reported Robert L Carter, NAACP general counsel.

"In the first place," Mr. Carter continued, "both pupil placement and graduated desegregation constitute recognition and even negative acceptance of the inevitability of complete desegregation in the foreseeable future.

"Although the state governments of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi may be foolish enough to close the schools to avoid desegregation, they know this strategy is doomed to failure. But more importantly, the device of pupil placement and of graduated desegregation cannot succeed in defeating fully implementation of the desegregation process, if the mass of Negroes actively join in and participate in the effort to desegregate the schools."

Mr. Carter conceded that "in the light of the present status of the law, no speedy or immediate resolution of the school segregation problem can be forecast." Only a mass assault on the walls of segregation will surmount the present legal barriers, he indicated.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

THE cloture rule sponsored by Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson at the opening of the 86th Congress "more firmly entrenches the filibuster as an excuse for obstructing or watering down civil rights," asserted Clarence M. Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau.

Cecil Layne

JAZZ MONEY—*Mrs Charles Collier, chairman of the Jazz for Civil Rights, Part II, benefit concert committee, presents check for $1,120.44 to Roy Wilkins. Money was raised by New York Metropolitan chapter of Jack and Jill Club of America, Inc., through a jazz and variety show at New York's famed Birdland night club. Other activities of the chapter enabled it to contribute an additional $1,000 to the NAACP.*

Reviewing the status of congressional civil rights legislation, Mr. Mitchell cited the extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission as the only civil rights measure on which Congress took final action during 1959. None of the several recommendations of the Commission was acted upon, he reported.

During the first session of the 86th Congress, Mr. Mitchell pointed out, "four principal substantive civil rights programs were introduced." These would have restored Part III which was stricken from the Civil Rights bill of 1957 and would have provided financial, legal, and technical assistance for school desegregation. All these measures remained in committee as of the end of the year.

"In the Senate," the NAACP legislative representative said, "four alternative methods to secure floor consideration for civil rights are possible for 1960: (1) reporting of a bill by the judiciary committee; (2) a motion to discharge the judiciary committee from further consideration of a civil rights bill; (3) civil rights amendment to some legislation already on the Senate floor; and (4) if the House has already acted on a bill, bringing such bill directly to the Senate floor."

VOTER REGISTRATION

TWO aggressively anti-Negro candidates for local office in Mississippi were soundly defeated in primaries, largely due to Negro voters in Jackson, Mississippi, John M. Brooks, director of the NAACP's voter registration campaign in the South, reported at the Association's 50th annual meeting.

One, a candidate for the state legislature, had sworn out warrants for the arrest of NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins and field secretary Medgar Evers last May when Mr. Wilkins was visiting the state. The abortive attempt to arrest the two failed when officers refused to take them into custody as they addressed a meeting of 2,000 NAACP members and friends in Jackson.

The other was a deputy sheriff who was the key figure in the beating of Mrs. Beatrice Young after she testified before the U.S. Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights in 1957. Despite endorsement of the county Democratic machine and of the White Citizens Council, he was soundly defeated in his bid for election for sheriff, Mr. Brooks reported.

"In the South," he continued, "you will find 95 per cent of the voter registration programs, regardless of names, initiated and led by staunch NAACP leaders and members.

LABOR SECRETARY

ACCORDING to Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, automation and other technological changes threaten to "have a devastating effect upon the economic well-being of the whole Negro community."

Negroes will suffer this hardship "unless there is a rapid development of

GUYS AND DOLLS SHARE—*Representatives of the teen-age Guys and Dolls Club of the New York Metropolitan chapter of Jack and Jill Club of America, Inc., purchase a $500 NAACP life membership. From L, Caswell Evans, Jr., Herbert Wright; NAACP youth secretary; Mrs. Miriam Allen, Guys and Dolls advisor; and LaVerne Harris. This chapter has contributed more than $2,100 to the NAACP.*

industrial, technological and scientific skills among colored workers," he asserted.

Mr. Hill linked the threatened danger to the "disproportionate concentration of Negroes in the ranks of the unskilled and semi-skilled."

Turning to a "most disturbing" industrial development in southern states, Mr. Hill reported a "serious inability of Negro workers to register significant employment gains."

He referred to "the new manufacturing plants which are transforming not only the Southern countryside, but also the old patterns of social life.

"NAACP investigations," Mr. Hill continued "indicate that in the textile industry, still the basic industry of the South, Negroes remain in a most marginal position."

However, he cited "some instances of significant progress in the southern industrial picture directly due to NAACP activity." He named Negro employment gains in the Western Electric Company's Winston Salem and Burlington, N.C., plants; also the Burlington Industries Corporation plant in

Greensboro, N.C.; the Douglas Aircraft Corporation plant in Charlotte; and the Lockheed Aircraft plant in Marietta, Ga.

OTHER ANNUAL REPORTS

HOUSING secretary Jack E. Wood, Jr., reported the enactment of fair-housing-practices bills by five states during 1959. Fair-housing bills were introduced in the legislatures of some twelve states.

Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., said that the church department had spent considerable time during 1959 "stimulating church concern in the area of juvenile delinquency.

A total of 2,590 persons were enrolled in the NAACP life membership program during the first eleven months of 1959, according to the report of the Life Membership Department headed by Mildred Bond.

As a preliminary to launching his 1960 activities, NAACP program director James I. Farmer, Jr., announced results of an extensive analysis of varied Association activities. Mr. Farmer revealed that "many NAACP branches have expressed need for further guidance in registration and voting campaigns in Northern cities.

"Discrimination against Negro physicians and patients in hospitals and other medical facilities," were cited as sore points among NAACP branches, as well as educational problems posed by *de facto* segregation in northern schools.

Crisis editor James W. Ivy reported an average annual circulation of 75,189 for the magazine during 1959.

BOARD PLEDGES SUPPORT

THE NAACP board went on record on January 4 as supporting Virginia attorney Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia who is facing disbarment proceedings. Attorney Tucker is a member of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches.

The board resolution in support of Attorney Tucker reads:

"We believe implicitly in Mr. Tucker's personal and professional integrity.

"We pledge the full resources of the Association to his support in his fight to vindicate his right to use his professional talents in the interest of social justice.

"We commit these resources through all the procedures which may be necessary and empower the general counsel and the National Legal Committee to take immediate steps to implement this pledge of support."

Disbarment proceedings against the NAACP attorney were initiated by the Virginia State Bar.

The NAACP board stressed the fact that the issue is of "crucial importance" to attorneys involved in civil rights litigation. The action, the resolution asserts, threatens "the basic fight for social justice in the United States."

What the Branches Are Doing

Arizona: Yancey Gaston, TUCSON real estate and insurance man, has been elected to head the Southern Area Conference for the next two years. This is the first time since organization of the local branch that a Tucsonian has been elected to the state presidency.

Mrs. Jack Banks, a fifth-grade teacher at the Mission View elementary school, is the new branch president. She is the first woman to hold this position.

Florida: The legislative committee investigating "alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP in Florida" has threatened to bring contempt charges against Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida state conference; Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami branch; and Rev. Edward T. Graham, also of Miami. This is the fifth time that a legislative committee has launched an attack upon the NAACP.

The MIAMI branch is now conducting an all-out attack upon racial segregation at beaches and swimming pools.

Newly elected officers of the TAMPA branch are Mrs. Ellen Patterson, president; Howard Gibson, first vice-president; Mrs. Juanita Hall, secretary; Victoria Casellas, assistant secretary; and Luther Maddox, treasurer.

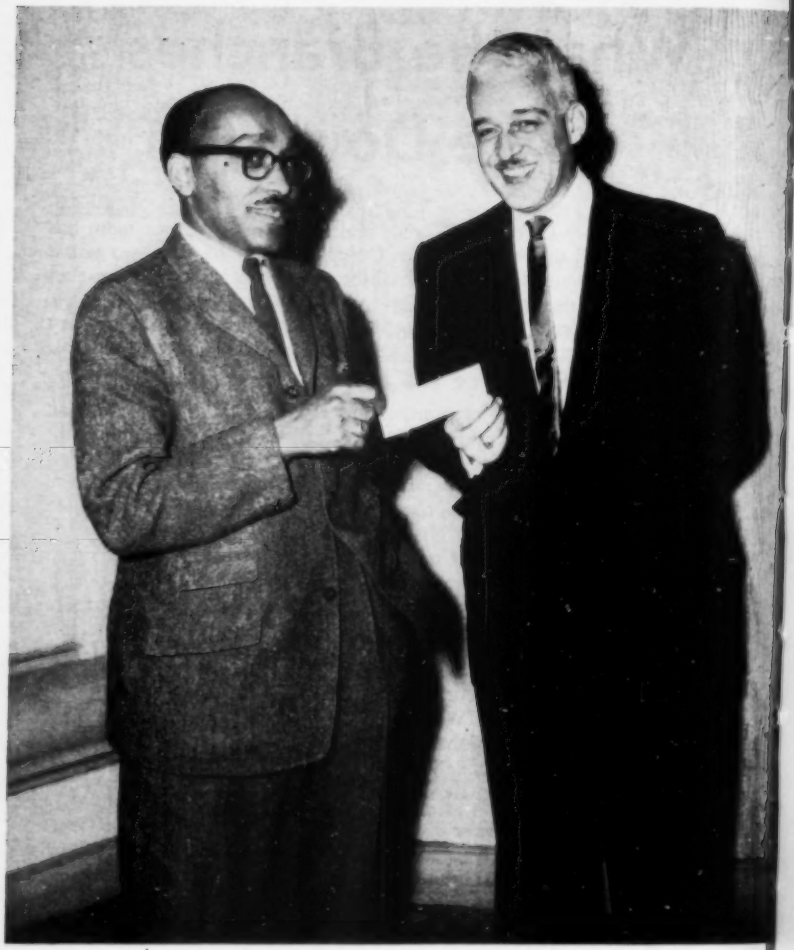
Illinois: The CHICAGO branch has elected the following officers: Dempsey J. Travis, president; Willis A. Thomas, first vice-president; Rev. S. S. Morris, second vice-president; Albert Brooks, third vice-president; Rev. A. P. Jackson, fourth vice-president; Ethel Dostal, secretary; Charles Davis, assistant secretary; and James Kemp, treasurer.

Indiana: The following have been installed as officers of the KOKOMO branch: Hollis King, president; Archie Foster, vice-president; Edward Roy, second vice-president; Ruth Gulliford, secretary; Isaiah Kenner, assistant secretary; and Herbert Terry, treasurer.

Branch board members are Dave Milton, Goldie Madry, Rev. L. J. Hall, and Isaiah Kenner.

Iowa: The DES MOINES youth council sponsored a citywide talent show last fall. There were seventeen acts and three cash prizes.

Minnesota: The ST. PAUL branch reports that preparations for the fifty-first annual NAACP convention are well under way. Convention co-chairmen Carl L. Weschcke and Donald Lewis are planning a fitting and



LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Thomas Jones (L) presents a check to Herbert E. Tucker, Jr., president of the Boston, Mass., branch in behalf of Pi Beta Sigma chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity to make his organization a subscribing NAACP life member.*

The Benevolent Club of Long Beach, California, is the first organization in that city to become an NAACP life subscriber.

Newly elected officers Boston, Mass., branch, from L (seated): Atty. Herbert Tucker, president; Mrs. Melnea Cass, 1st vice-president; Atty. K. H. Montgomery, 2nd vice-president; (standing) John Nelson, treasurer; Mrs. Ann Kern, secretary; Mrs. G. Crawford, asst. secretary; and Myron Powell, 3rd vice-president.

Earl Davis, vice-president Memphis, Tenn., branch, presents life membership plaques to 14th ward civic club president Z. L. Bonner (C) and Rev. Z. A. Gladney (R), president of Bluff City Council of Civic Clubs.

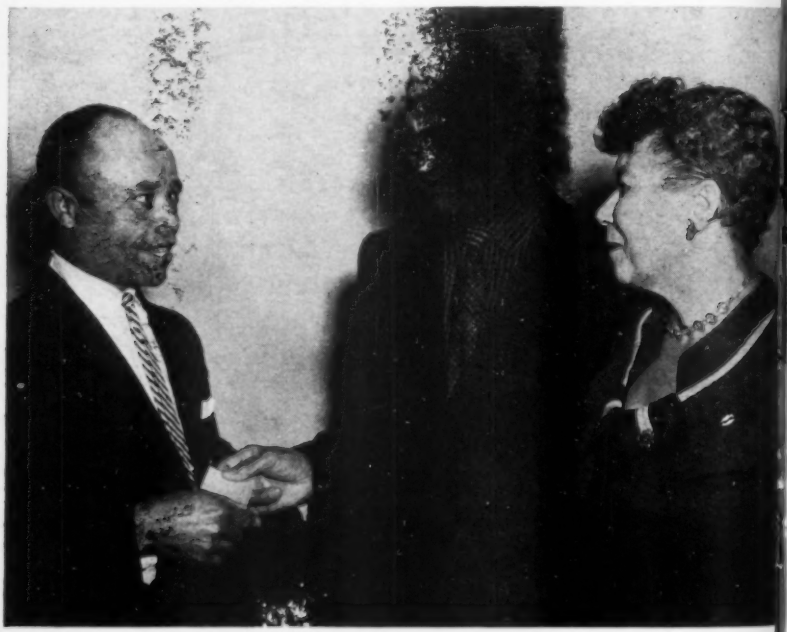
proper send-off for the Association's second half century of work.

The branch elected the following officers on December 13, 1959: Mrs. Addie Few, president; Donald Lewis, first vice-president; Carl L. Weschcke, second vice-president; Leonard Carter, third vice-president; Nathaniel Smith, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Janet Butler, secretary; Mrs. Virginia Carter, assistant secretary; and Robert Patterson, treasurer.

Leonard Carter, the retiring president, has been appointed NAACP regional secretary and will cover the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, and North and South Dakota.

Missouri: Dee Vertis Swinton, a young attorney, has been elected president of the KANSAS CITY branch. He succeeds Judge Carl Johnson, who requested retirement after twenty years of service. As president Judge John-

ABRAM GOODLOE *presents a $500 check to Robert Patterson (L), life membership chairman of the St. Paul, Minn., branch for an NAACP life membership for himself and his wife, at right. Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe are the newest NAACP life members in the St. Paul branch.*



Cecil Layne

BERMUDA BENEVOLENT BACKS NAACP—*Mrs. Ivy Simonds, president of the Bermuda Benevolent Association, accepts life membership plaque from Clarence Scott, of the NAACP life membership department, which denotes the BBA's life membership in the NAACP.*

son developed the branch from a membership of about 700 in 1939 to well over 5,000 by 1959, with an estimated annual income in excess of $20,000. Judge Johnson was unanimously elected president emeritus at the close of the annual meeting on December 7, 1959.

New Jersey: The JERSEY CITY branch has elected the following officers for the new year: Raymond Brown, president; Mrs. Nora Fant, first vice-president; Mrs. Costella Foster, second vice-president; Addison McLeon, third vice-president; Mrs. Eola Jett, secretary; Walter Singleton, treasurer; and Mrs. Marcella West, youth council advisor.

The branch has already started preparations for its 1960 debutante cotillion, which will be given on June 4 at the Jersey City Gardens.

Director of public safety Arthur Joseph was featured speaker at the last '59 meeting of the VINELAND branch.

New York: The BRONX branch was temporarily stopped from informational picketing of Alexanders Department Stores when lawyers for the chain obtained a temporary injunction restraining the branch from picketing.

Frederick D. Jones, president of the Bronx branch, had announced that a picket line would be thrown around the Alexanders branch store, located at Third Avenue and East 152nd Street, Saturday, December 12, after all attempts to negotiate with the store regarding its discriminatory hiring policy had failed.

The Bronx branch has charged that stores in the "Hub" of the Bronx have been systematically excluding a fair representation of Negroes and Puerto Ricans from their sales staffs in the South Bronx shopping area. The area, centered on Third Avenue and East 149th Street, is predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican.

As a result of action by the Bronx branch and merchants in the area, a joint committee representing both parties as well as community leaders had been working together to find practical solutions to the question of hiring policies in the entire area. More than forty-five merchants had been

Yancey Gaston, Tucson, Arizona, real estate and insurance dealer, who was recently elected to head the Southwest Area Conference for the next two years. He is the first Tucsonian to be elected to this position.

meeting with community leaders in an attempt to prevent picketing.

Alexanders, one of the largest stores in the area, has persistently refused to take part in the negotiations, claiming that its hiring polities are non-discriminatory.

A recent report issued by the Bronx branch showed that out of approximately 300 employees, only about 13 Negroes and Spanish-speaking people were represented on the store's permanent sales staff.

New England Region: The executive board of the New England region met at Veteran's Park Community Center, Ridgefield, Conn., on December 13, with approximately one hundred board members in attendance.

Oklahoma: Samuel Cornelius, director of public relations of the OKLAHOMA CITY branch, insists that the NAACP, in order to continue as an effective civil-rights organization, must either increase its membership or double its minimum membership-fee, find new ways of adding to income, or secure larger financial gifts.

Pennsylvania: The following officers were elected to serve for the new year in the PHILADELPHIA branch: Leon Higginbotham, president; George Morris, first vice-president; Reba Bowie, second vice-president; Constance Clayton, assistant secretary; and Clarence Dockens, treasurer.

AUTHOR'S REBUTTAL

To the Editor of The Crisis:

I'm sure that it must be true of other books as it is with *Crusader Without Violence* that what the reviewers have said about it deserves a long essay. Their words of praise and blame are often contradictory with overtones and undertones of unintended humor. It would be amusing—if not revealing—to pair the statements of say, W. E. B. DuBois versus Carl T. Rowan, high churchmen versus lowly newspaper scribes, Northern liberals and Southern segregationists.

For example, Professor Sherman Merrill in his piece in the *Crisis* (December, 1959) emphasizes that the biography is "symphathetic" to Dr. Martin Luther King while Professor Merrill's Colleague at Morgan, Dr. Robert L. Gill, has written that *Crusader* is remarkably objective and critical.

But what is most intriguing about Merrill's review is that, apparently, he reads so fast that his eyes run past the answers to the very questions he asks, such as (1) why no public school or college would employ *Mrs.* Martin Luther King; (2) why President Eisenhower shrank from meeting Roy Wilkins at the White House and (3) why Mrs. Izola Ware Curry's attack upon King might have been more than met the eye.

Answers to the above are to be found on pages 179, 218, and 230 ff., respectively. At least, so it seems to some other reviewers—and to me.

—L. D. REDDICK
Alabama State Teachers College
January 4, 1960

College and School News

John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., recently visited the Union of South Africa as one of seven Americans selected to go to Africa under the US-SA Leader Exchange Program of the AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE of New York City.

■

More than twenty colleges were represented at the third annual Public Relations Institute which met at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, January 22-23. Conference theme was "Student-Alumni in College Public Relations and Development."

■

THE CARVER FOUNDATION, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is offering fellowships for research and graduate study leading to the master of science degrees in chemistry, agronomy, and foods and nutrition.

■

Dean of men Julius Flood announces that twenty-nine TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE seniors were named to *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges* during 1959.

■

In-service and prospective teachers took the National Teacher Examinations on February 13 at the FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE under the supervision of Lafayette Parker, dean.

■

The president of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, delivered a series of lectures in Seattle, Washington, December 1-4, 1959.

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DIRECTOR of ADMISSIONS and PLACEMENT

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (Philadelphia, Pa.) and LINCOLN UNIVERSITY have, as of October 12, 1959, entered into a three-three plan through which students may attend both Lincoln and Drexel and earn bachelor's degrees from both institutions at the end of six years.

At Lincoln students will pursue the curriculum, approximately, as outlined in the university catalogue, and after completion of this curriculum, the student, if nominated by Lincoln, may elect a curriculum at Drexel leading to a degree of bachelor of science in chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, or metallurgical engineering. Students entering this plan are expected to attend the summer quarter at Drexel between their three years at Lincoln and their three years at Drexel in order to make up certain subjects.

■

National Teacher Examinations were held at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on February 13. VSC honored Anna Laura Lindsay, the first director of music at the college, last fall with a program called "Anna Laura Lindsay Day," which included both a dinner and a concert.

■

The earliest known human was a homely fellow who shared his East African range with wild pigs as large as rhinoceroses, goats with 16-foot horns, and a giant ostrich as big as a giraffe. Mainly a vegetarian, the primitive man had strong competition for food from these giant creatures, a fact which probably helped turn him into a meat eater. As he began to prey upon the animal's young he developed weapons and cutting instruments to penetrate the skin and meat.

This is the theory of Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, British anthropologist and director of the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi, Kenya. He described his discovery of a skull and shinbones of the "oldest true man" at the UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN last December 3.

Dr. Leakey maintains that *Zinjanthropus Boisei,* tentatively dated as 600,000 years old, is a missing link between the South African ape man *(Australopithecus)* and true man (Paranthropus).

■

High school students of earth science and biology are invited to apply for participation in a summer institute to be conducted by the department of public instruction of THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY at the museum's southwestern research station in Portal, Arizona, from July 5 through August 2. The program is being sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

■

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC has established in Santa Barbara, California, a center for the study of democratic institutions. The Center is an outgrowth of the Basic Issues Program of the Fund, the aim of which has been to clarify the issues involved in maintaining a free and just society in the second half of the twentieth century and to advance the understanding of those issues by

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JAMES HENRY DUCKREY, President
Cheyney, Pennsylvania

promoting discussion of them among the American people.

■

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE was awarded a $50,000 grant in December by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Sapelo Island, Ga., to be applied to the college's capital funds for its building program. This sum will form the nucleus for funds to build a new dormitory for girls, according to President S. E. Duncan.

Ozell Beatty, associate professor of biology at Livingstone, has been awarded a National Science Foundation science faculty fellowship for a tenure period of twelve months, beginning approximately in September, 1960.

Six students and one faculty member represented Livingstone at the eighteenth Ecumenical Student Christian Conference, Athens, Ohio, December 27-January 2.

Dr. Charles Willie, instructor in preventive medicine and medical sociology at the State University of New York (Syracuse) was final guest lecturer in the MOREHOUSE COLLEGE sociological department's annual fall lecture series.

■

Nine SPELMAN COLLEGE students are listed in the forthcoming issue of *Who's Who in American Universities and College* for 1959-60. Four are seniors and five are juniors.

Thirteen Spelman students who made the honor roll for the second semester, 1958-59, were recognized at a special dinner in the Morgan Hall dining room.

Two Spelman students have received foreign-travel grants: Patricia White, a junior from Beaumont, Texas; and Mary Frances Watts, a sophomore from Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Howard Zinn, chairman of the department of history and social science, has written a new book on Fiorello LaGuardia, *LaGuardia in Congress*, which was published by the Cornell University Press in December.

■

CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE observed the 100th anniversary celebration of the publication of Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* (November 24, 1859) with a panel discussion.

■

Officials of THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, and Mobilization for Youth, Inc., have announced receipt of a grant of $412,667 for the National Institute of Mental Health of the

U. S. Public Health Service. The grant will finance a pilot project in delinquency prevention control on New York City's Lower East Side.

■

WILLIAM PENN BUSINESS INSTITUTE (Philadelphia, Pa.) announces its first increase in student tuition in more than three years. Rates will be increased by approximately fifteen per cent.

■

John Frank Evans, M. D., MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE '33, became a "first" when he was named a member of the Los Angeles, California, County Hospital advisory committee in December. Dr. Evans, a physician and surgeon, has been practicing medicine in Los Angeles for the last twelve years.

■

A $13,000 grant from the U. S. Office of Education has been awarded to BOSTON UNIVERSITY as part of a three-year program that will enable seven qualified graduate students in the areas of African studies and philosophy of education to complete doctoral requirements.

■

Dwynal B. Pettengill, assistant professor of political science at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE, has been awarded the Ph. D. degree by The Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. T. Vivian Winder, associate professor and head of the department of home economics, has been initiated into Omicron Nu Society, a national honor group which recognizes superior scholarship in home economics.

For the fourth straight year, Morgan has been awarded a grant by the National Science Foundation to sponsor a summer institute in science and mathematics for high school teachers. This year's grant of $51,000 will sponsor a six-week institute for fifty secondary teachers.

■

The Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North and South America and Its Jurisdiction, Inc., presented HOWARD UNIVERSITY a check for $10,000, last December, to be used for medical research in sickle-cell anemia. This is the Shriner's second grant. The first gift, given nine years ago, was for $20,000.

Five Howard students were elected to membership in Psi Chi, the national honor society in psychology, last December. The group included four seniors in the college of liberal arts and one graduate student.

Howard students, in December, packaged the ten thousandth book to be shipped abroad from the Washington area as a part of President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program. By the end of January, the students—all residents of Cook Hall, a men's dormitory, had prepared 15,000 books for shipment overseas.

Dr. Ulysses L. Houston, Washington, a physician who retired from the Howard college of medicine faculty last June following twenty-eight years of service, was honored at a testimonial banquet sponsored by the department of surgery, last December.

Book Reviews

TENDER YEARS

***A Touch of Innocence.* By Katherine Dunham. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1959. 312pp. $4.95.**

Katherine Dunham's *A Touch of Innocence* is a richly inlaid reconstruction of her trying experiences as a growing girl which bids for a place among the best konwn autobiographical works on record. Each of its twelve chapters, the first six of which date back to the horse-and-buggy days of her native, northern Illinois, is a poignant, prose-flowing, solemn-toned structural entity; within these one shares the struggle of a Jacqueline wrestling with the angel of absolution, for Miss Dunham's intuitive touch carries to catharsis a sequence of formative experiences burdened with the ugly moodiness of an embitterd father.

Generally speaking, Miss Dunham has in this book created a carefully drawn portrait of family life by blending—twenty and more years after the fact—mature analyses and searching reflections of her first eighteen years in Glynn Ellen, a suburban community two train-stops west of Chicago. There in the dry-cleaning establishment which was the family's means of living, "the girl" came to know women and men: one dying and another enduring mother; a terrible father; a silent, brooding brilliant brother who was his moonish sister's sun; others; and in some measure, herself. She seemed never able to steer clear of things which made her feel bad, and this above all what her disillusioned father elected to do to his second wife and children.

When Albert Dunham lost his French-Canadian first wife—Katherine's mother—his outlook soured, and from the advantage of his position as breadwinner he imposed the contents of his bitter cup upon the members of his immediate family. With hands and strap and strictures he struck so often upon the girl's face and body and into her sensitive feelings that the verdant prairieland of her tender years became a darkling plain. And he was no less a terror to her brother and stepmother. But more than anything else, *A Touch of Innocence* pits a daughter's painful becoming against a father's cruel disintegration. In this book, therefore, Katherine Dunham lays to rest the miserable memory he was to her.

It is not without its bright moments, but even they lead inward. Once, while visiting her Uncle Ed and Aunt Alice in Delavan, Wisconsin, she knew a rare moment of joy when a rich stranger, finding her beautiful, leaned out of his limousine and handed her a rose; but the rose faded, as roses do. Once, while visiting St. Louis, she saw and heard a people moving about with carefree abandon—indeed, looked on naked joy when its time was ripe—and there and

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
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thereafter found in their blues an enduring affinity, and, even—given as she was to melting yet softer in physical activity — a meaning "Deeper than prayer." One spring night she awoke in her room under the spell of Dionysius and found her star—which she was ever to petition for strength, courage, and an intelligible answer to the riddle of life.

The girl came to know the two men in her early life in terms of a sinfully placed, mutual guilt: on one occasion her father and brother were visiting the same married woman. On another more serious occasion, her father—a sneaky lecher capitalizing on the privilege of paternity in the guise of masseur —moved his incestuous fingers in within inches of his daughter's virginity. Little can be said for such a man, but much must be said for the book which buries him so effectively and leaves him to lie—in the words of his favorite song—"Asleep in the Deep."

But she loved her brother: his role in the heavy drama that was her early life was brotherly. He was never lonely "because the world of books was the world in which he believed. . . ." He was never without friends. Into his world she walked as she moved into a job (when she was nearly nineteen) at the Hamilton Park Branch Library. She was free; and she has here established a monument to her brother, made a friend for his world.

HENRY F. WINSLOW
Morgan State College
Baltimore, Maryland

***The Story of the Negro Retold.* By Carter G. Woodson and Charles H. Wesley. Fourth edition revised and enlarged. Washington: The Associated Publishers, Inc., 1959.**

This is probably the best textbook in print on Negro history. The book begins with the African background and brings its story down to the present-day. Emphasis in this history is on Negro achievements and the many outstanding personalities who are responsible for them. There is a chapter on the Negro as an international factor as well as one on the awakening of Africa. The book is lavishly illustrated, and each chapter is followed by a list of projects and problems, books for the instructor, source books, and books for the student.

MINORITY MIGRANTS

***The Newcomers*: Negroes and Puerto Ricans in a Changing Metropolis. By Oscar Handlin. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1959. XIII+171pp. $4.00.**

There is inference in much of the discussion of the problems of the Puerto Ricans and Negroes in New York to suggest that their problems are radically new and altogether insoluble. *The Newcomers* begins with an historical analysis of these groups in terms of the necessary adjustment of migrants to urban living. Many of the problems of the Newcomers are problems more characteristic of urban growth and adjustment than of the character of the people involved. The differences in the points of breakdown are influenced much more by cultural experiences than by race or nationality. Some degree of social disorder has been an inescapable concomitant of all urban growth in the United States whatever the population involved. The author examines and compares the problems of "the Newcomers" with the problems of earlier European immigrants and calls attention to the difficulty of many to view Negroes and Puerto Ricans, primarily because of color, in the perspective of the city's earlier experience. During much of its history New York has been a cosmopolitan city, in constant contact with the outside world, almost continuously making room for persons

and groups of foreign birth. The concept of diversity of population is so thoroughly ingrained in the city that there has never been a serious challenge to the principle of complete freedom of entry. Many New Yorkers take pride in the cosmopolitan character of their city. Historically in the development of neighborhoods, ethnic groups have tended to cluster together. However, the population did not sort itself out territorially by homogeneous groups. No area is homogeneous nor is any group confined to a single territory, but neighborhoods have acquired character by their facilities, and individuals with a common background have been attracted to these common facilities.

Unskilled laborers coming to New York have always had difficulties in adjustment because in a trading town opportunities for the employment of unskilled labor are "relatively small and inelastic." Displaced, landless persons without resources or skill, whether Irish, German, Puerto Rican or Negro have found few opportunities to sell "only their labor" advantageously. There have been significant differences in the ability of various groups to move out of the ranks of unskilled labor. There is evidence to indicate that the mobility of the Jews was rapid and that that of the Irish was slow. The author contends that the Puerto Ricans have made more progress in this area than Negroes; that the advance for either group has been slightest in the case of white-collared administrative positions in which the employee comes in contact with the public. Color is a barrier to such employment reinforced by deficiences in the education and preparation of many individuals in these groups.

Puerto Ricans and Negroes find their adjustment further complicated by the significant changes in the character of the metropolitan community that have taken place. The changing context within which business operates may be more of an impediment than color or ethnic traits. The author shows insight in the analysis of these changes. Adjustment of these groups must also be analyzed in terms of individual and group experience, patterns of individual and family expenditure, family values and life goals for the children; in terms of whether improvement seems possible and the goals toward which saving and education lead are not too remote.

Some of the problems of "the Newcomers" are rooted in failures of personal adjustment; others are the result of the destruction of group cultural patterns, disruption of family ties, dissolution of authority, and the shocking effects of new conditions. Those with the greater proverty tend to be disproportionately involved in pauperism and crime. "At any given time in the past decade, there seem to have been, in the city, fewer than one hundred juvenile gangs involving not more than 8,000 youths between the ages of fifteen and seventeen. . . . There is no evidence of a noticeable increase in the gravity of the problem since the arrival of the Negroes and the Puerto Ricans." The difference in the rates of arrests for Puerto Ricans and Negroes "is not excessive and is explicable in terms of factors analogous to those involved in juvenile delinquency." Also their percentage of the cases on relief rolls is not "larger than might be expected in view of their economic and social status."

The author interprets the moving out of the central city in terms of the difficulties of accommodating middle-class

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ideals—the virtues of home-ownership, the one-family house on its own plot, space and better education—with the practical problems of urban living. Color, low incomes, and prejudice that deprives the Negro of free choice of residence have complicated the problems of the Negro to an extent greater than that of any oher group. Little is known of the fate of the displaced low-income Negro families. Integrated housing, nevertheless, is the acknowledged goal of Negroes and the general community. The author contends that "inevitably some part of the colored population will have to find a place in the suburbs. The only question is whether the move will come peacefully or be accompanied by ugly conflicts." The author is also convinced it will take more than slum clearance and expansion of recreational facilities. "It will take, in addition, the steady elimination of the abnormalities in the situation of the Negroes and Puerto Ricans. When color and ethnic identity cease to be unbearable burdens, when opportunity for jobs, education, and housing becomes genuinely equal, and when the family acquires a measure of stability, the Negroes and Puerto Ricans will at least have a firm base upon which to construct a sound communal life." The newest immigrants will come to play as useful a role as any of their predecessors.

Some readers may question the statements that "the patterns of jim-crow etiquette and behavior never took hold in the city" and "the separateness of the Negro churches is not a sign of their inferiority."

The Newcomers is an important book, well written and well documented. The tables in the appendix are very helpful.

IRENE DIGGS
Morgan State College
Baltimore, Maryland

***Southern Schools*: Progress and Problems. Prepared by Staff Members and Associates of Southern Education Reporting Service. Edited by Patrick McCauley and Edward D. Ball. Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Education Reporting Service, 1959. VIII+ 174pp. $4.75.**

This book presents a comprehensive view of the status of public education in the South. Whether the reader is for or against integration, he will find this fact-studded report of absorbing interest. The first section of the book is "narrative for the lay reader; the second statistical for the scholar. And the period covered is the one just before and after the U. S. Supreme Court desegregation decision."

What is the desegregation image? "In the seventeen states covered by this study of education . . . there were in

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June 1957 9,690 school districts. Of them, only 3,684 had both white and Negro school children living within their boundaries."

Other significant facts reported are the South's "great leap forward" in education, with its adoption of new patterns and physical standards; the great drive to equalize standards of education in the Negro schools, part of which effort stems from the Supreme Court desegregation decision; that the South has a larger school-age population than any other section of the country; that seven southern states have either repealed or modified their compulsory attendance laws; and that Negro teachers in seven of the ten states where data was available had more "college training than did their white counterparts."

The percentage of Negroes, as of 1957, in the states studied is also interesting. Mississippi has the largest percentage, with 45.6; and South Carolina is second with 39.6. Among selected southern cities Charleston, S. C., has the largest percentage of Negroes, 45.4, with Washington, D. C., second with 44.4.

In the statistical section there are tables on such things as enrollment, attendance, public school revenue, teacher training, etc. There is also an appendix, "Definition of County Sample," and an index.

The General Foods Kitchens Cookbook. **By the Women of General Foods Kitchens. Photographs by George Lazarnick. Drawings by Mary Ronin. New York: Random House, 1959. 436pp. $4.95.**

Purpose of this beautifully made cookbook is to answer the big problem of the American housewife — the "dailiness" of meals. So the women of the General Foods Kitchens decided to write a true-to-life cookbook to help solve the entire mealtime problem of planning, preparing, and serving. There are also suggestions for special situations as well as ideas for planning family menus based on pork, veal, lamb, etc.

There are complete guides for planning a tea party or luncheon, a church supper, or a christening party. Solutions are offered to the problem of committee planning, menus, the cost, the food-buying, the kitchen routine, setting and serving large tables, and cleaning up the mess.

There are tables of handy equivalents, measurements to know, baking timetable, timetables for oven-frying, pan-frying, and deep-fat-frying fish, canned food guide, etc.

Every housewife should have this book in her kitchen.

Attending the Indiana State Youth Conference banquet (October, 1959) were, from L, William Hardy, Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary, Alice Lee, Robert Williams, and Mrs. Fay Williams.

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